

BROOKLYN LAWYERS ALSO ACT

CALL FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION
ON JUSTICE HOOKER.

If the Facts Charged Are True He Should
Be Removed or Impeached—Criminal
Proceedings Barred—Republicans Lead
Attack—State Bar May Reconsider.

The Brooklyn Bar Association yesterday followed the lead of the Bar Association of New York and adopted unanimously a resolution that the facts against Justice Warren B. Hooker of the Supreme Court, found by the grievance committee of the State Bar Association, whose report was unanimously adopted by the association, require a prompt and searching investigation by the State Legislature.

If this investigation contains the findings of fact of the State Bar Association's committee, then the Brooklyn Bar Association's resolutions declare, in terse, stern language, that Justice Hooker's conduct has been of such a character as to show him to be unfit to continue to hold judicial office and affords sufficient cause for his removal by concurrent resolution of both branches of the Legislature, or for his impeachment by the Assembly.

There are two ways by which a Judge may be removed from the bench. One is by concurrent resolution and the other is by impeachment. It is necessary to show that the accused has committed acts which make him indictable as a felon. When, therefore, the Bar associations of New York and Brooklyn, by formal resolution, passed in both cases without a dissenting voice, characterize the alleged acts of Justice Hooker as affording cause for impeachment, it is equivalent to saying that Justice Hooker is indictable as a felon, provided the legislative investigation confirms the findings of facts reported by the State Bar Association's committee.

Justice Hooker is concerned," said a Brooklyn lawyer who was at the Bar Association meeting yesterday, "that is out of the question. Justice Hooker is fully protected by the statute of limitations just as was Congressman Littauer in the matter of those Government glove contracts."

Like the New York Bar Association's meeting on Friday evening, that of the Brooklyn association yesterday was short but meaty. It was held in the Law Library rooms in the County Court House and was largely attended that it overflowed out into the hall. Corporation Counsel James D. Bell, president of the association, presided. As was the case in New York the entire initiative against Justice Hooker was taken by Republicans in order that there might not be the slightest excuse for charging that political partisanship was back of the movement. Chairman Bell is a Democrat, but Frank Harvey Field, who introduced the resolution, is a Republican, and so is James McKeen, Corporation Counsel for Brooklyn in the last administration, who seconded it. Two of the four men who spoke to the resolutions are Republicans. They were Robert H. Wilson and George E. Waldo. The others who spoke were Edward M. Shepard and Robert H. Elder. None of the speakers took up much time, but all of them commended the Fleischman resolution passed by the State Bar Association as contrary to law.

It had been rumored in Brooklyn for several days back that there would be an effort on the part of some of Justice Hooker's friends to sidetrack condemnation of Justice Hooker at this meeting, or, at all events, so to modify the resolutions as to render them practically harmless. It was expected that an attempt would be made to prevent the adoption of the clause of the resolution declaring that the facts reported by the State Bar Association's committee, if substantiated, made Justice Hooker unfit to sit on the bench and made him liable to removal by concurrent resolution or to impeachment.

If Justice Hooker's friends in yesterday's meeting had any such wish, it did not once break cover in the proceedings. Not a voice was raised either in Justice Hooker's defense or by way of effort to modify the action against him. When Chairman Bell put the question on the passage of the resolutions there was not a vote in the negative. The resolutions as adopted are as follows:

Whereas, at a meeting of the New York State Bar Association held at the New York City on or about the 18th day of January, 1905, the largest Bar Association called the attention of the New York State Bar Association to certain facts set forth in a report of Assistant Postmaster-General Bristol, reciting upon the conduct of Mr. Justice Warren B. Hooker of the Supreme Court of this State, and the New York Bar Association having referred said matters to its grievance committee for an investigation and report, and said committee having submitted their report, with certain findings of fact, to the New York State Bar Association at its meeting held in the city of Albany on the 18th day of January, 1905, and said report and findings having been unanimously adopted by the New York State Bar Association, and, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association, the facts so summarily found by the grievance committee of the State Bar Association, whose report was adopted by the State Bar Association, itself, require prompt and searching legislative investigation.

Resolved, That if, upon such investigation, facts shall be established, the conduct of Mr. Justice Hooker has been of such a character as to show him to be unfit to continue to hold judicial office, and sufficient cause exists for his removal, the association hereby concurrent resolution of both branches of the Legislature of the State of New York, or for his impeachment by the Assembly.

Resolved, That the president appoint five members of this association, and, together with the president of this association, shall constitute a committee. Such committee is authorized to investigate the facts and circumstances of the premises and resolutions to be transmitted to the Speaker of the Assembly of the State of New York, with a respectful request that he cause the same to be introduced and referred to the proper committee for action. The committee hereby appointed shall have power to appear in behalf of this association before such committee of the Assembly, to retain counsel, and from time to time to take such further action as may seem in the foregoing matters and any other matters it may deem important as to it may seem reasonable, just and proper.

The preamble to the resolutions embodies the full list of the findings of fact by the grievance committee of the State Bar Association, but contains no reference to Justice Hooker's recent letter asking for a legislative investigation. The preamble to the New York Bar Association's resolutions embodied this letter of Justice Hooker in full.

This movement against Justice Hooker in the Greater New York is not likely to stop even with this legislative action on the part of the two Bar associations. There is a strong current setting in favor of calling another meeting of the State Bar Association.

"At both the New York Bar Association meeting on Friday night, which I attended, and at our own association meeting to-day," said Frank Harvey Field, "I met many who strongly favored calling another meeting of the State Bar Association. The general sentiment, in which I fully agree, was that the State Bar Association owes it to itself to pass a sponge over the record of that disgraceful meeting in Albany. It owes it to itself that it repudiate an action which it virtually commits to no higher standard of propriety than that which, if the unimpeached president of facts be true, actuates Justice Hooker. In addition to that, the State Bar Association owes it to the bench and bar of the State, whose good name it is for one of its purposes to maintain, to pass grave a question as this, involving

the far-reaching principles and consequences that it does, to the utmost limit.

The action of that Albany meeting was an outrage and a disgrace. The meetings of the State Bar Association always heretofore have been distinguished for dignity and decorum of procedure. That meeting was a hooting, howling political mob. Justice Hooker's law partner, Mr. Stearns, his law clerk and his private secretary constituted the four majority by which that disgraceful resolution was put through, his private secretary being away from and consequently neglecting those duties here in Brooklyn which he is paid liberally by the State to perform.

"I have been informed by lawyers from the western part of the State that agents in the interest of Justice Hooker were travelling through there for weeks before the State Bar Association meeting, offering transportation and expense money to lawyers who would go to Albany and vote for the Hooker resolutions.

The State Bar Association owes it to itself and to the bench and bar of the State that the stain of that Albany work be wiped out and that it begin all over again and make a new record in this Hooker case. I am strongly inclined to believe that a special meeting of the State Bar Association will be called. All that is necessary is to get fifty signatures to a request addressed to the secretary, and those signatures can be got twice over in very short order right here in New York.

A peculiar feature of the situation is that Justice Hooker, who is now sitting in Brooklyn in the Second Department of the Appellate Division, will soon be called upon to sit in judgment on five or six lawyers who are being presented for disbarment by the Brooklyn Bar Association on charges involving various degrees of departure from professional ethics and proprieties. The lawyers of Brooklyn are awaiting Justice Hooker's action in these cases with much interest. His own views of the proprieties are regarded as so eccentric that anything that may throw a further illumination upon them is anticipated with much curiosity by the Brooklyn bar.

JERSEY CITY'S GULLIBLE COPS.

Chief Murphy Warns Them Against Giving
Up to Grifters.

"A Jersey City policeman should be wise enough not to be pulled out of his hard earned money by a set of grifters," was the way an order which was issued yesterday by Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy of Jersey City read.

The chief learned several days ago that some of his cops had been making the rounds asking fellow officers for \$5 each in the interests of a proposed bill to increase their salaries, which they hoped to push through at the present session of the Legislature. The cops were told that the investment would be a good one in case every patrolman in the city "coughed up."

Chief Murphy didn't like the idea of a corruption fund and objected to the way in which the "walking delegates" were getting him to violate Rule 14 of the manual governing the Jersey City Police Department. The rule provides that if the patrolman has a grievance or desire to bring about a change in their conditions they should report to their captains and he in turn to the Chief of Police, whose duty it will then be to present it to the Board of Police Commissioners. "The men know what procedure is, and they shouldn't ignore their superior officers. If all the 350 patrolmen in this city should hand up \$5 each you see the 'walking delegate' here would have a chance to handle a pretty good sum of money. Then the other cities would be heard from, and you can imagine the result. It's up to the Jersey City cops, if they want to secure a raise, to lay their case before their superiors."

The chief's order issued yesterday reads as follows: "The Chief of Police is in possession of information that the men of this department are being asked to contribute a sum of money for the purpose of procuring legislation to increase their pay. There can be no proper excuse why any members of the Jersey City police force should ask the Legislature of our State to increase their pay until they have complied with the method laid down in Rule 14 of the manual, which gives to every officer and man of the force the right to apply through their superior officers to the Police Commissioners for such purposes. The method, and it is the only way under the rule, has heretofore always been followed when an increase of pay has been asked for, and it has given successful results. The Jersey City policeman should be wise enough not to be pulled out of his hard earned money by a set of grifters."

HOLD 2,000,000 COTTON BALES.

Growers Adopt a Plan to Force Up the
Price to Ten Cents a Pound.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—The executive committee of the Southern Cotton Association, organized by the late convention of cotton growers of the South in this city, has been in session here for two days to arrange plans by which it expects to force the price of cotton up to 10 cents a pound. The committee has been ardently at work and is enthusiastic in the belief that it can accomplish its purpose. It has undertaken. A committee of lawyers has been appointed to draw up the charter of the association so that it will not violate the anti-trust laws of the United States. It was decided to have the headquarters of the association at New Orleans and to pay all officers and organizers good salaries, and that they could devote their entire time to its business.

To-day arrangements were made with the cotton operators who led the big cotton strike in New Orleans last year, which forced prices up to 16 and 17 cents a pound, to take charge of the plan to tie up and hold 2,000,000 bales of the present crop until the cotton is worth 10 cents a pound. One of them, Sullivan, the hero of the last bull movement, will be manager for the association. All the details of the plan have been arranged and signed.

The negro question was discussed at some length, and it was decided that it would be impossible to admit negroes to the association, but in view of the fact that they raise half the cotton crop they will be organized separately, as a branch or alliance of the association.

DIED OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Phillips Carried a Mad Dog a Year Ago,
but He Said It Didn't Bite Him.

George H. Phillips, aged 24, a horse-shoer, of 471 Avenue D, Bayonne, died yesterday at the Bellevue Hospital of hydrophobia. A year ago a mad dog ran into the cellar of Smith & Nordine's blacksmith shop on Avenue D and it was carried out by Phillips. He declared that the animal had not bitten him. The physicians upon being told that Phillips had said he was not bitten by a dog determined that when he took the mad dog from the cellar some of the virus from the animal must have entered a cut on his hand. He felt no ill effects until Thursday.

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EVIL EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

HOUSEHOLD RESEARCH WORKERS
SEEK TO SUPPRESS THEM.

New York Branch of International Com-
mittee Finds East Side Plague Spots
—College Fellowships for Women
Who Will Tackle Servant Problem.

The intermunicipal committee on household research, which is working toward a solution of the servant problem, decided yesterday to establish in connection with their work four fellowships for American college women.

The exact income of these fellowships has not yet been decided upon; it will be enough, however, to keep four young women going while they make a thorough investigation of certain phases of the employment problem. The fellowship idea will be carried even further than this. The local branches at Boston, Philadelphia and New York will probably found fellowships in local colleges, all looking toward the same purpose. The New York fellowship will be offered to Barnard, the Boston one either to Wellesley or to Radcliffe. All this was decided at the annual conference of the committees, held yesterday at the headquarters of the New York branch, 111 East Twenty-third street.

The New York branch is just now hot and heavy after the East Side employment agencies. Miss Frances Keller, the general director, declared yesterday that the conditions they have found are unspeakably bad.

"The employment agency is the backbone of the cadet system on the East Side," she said, "and the recruiting ground for the worst of the city. The cadets live and fatten on the immigrant girls which the employment agencies hand over to them. The agencies have recruiting agents in Bohemia, Poland, Russia and the other countries which are sending the great bulk of immigrants to the United States, and it is the business of these people to rope in girls and persuade them to go to the United States."

A girl who has no friends on this side gets a name and address and is instructed to say at Ellis Island that this person is her aunt, or her uncle, or her cousin, as the case may be. An employee of the employment agency, who is usually also an agent for a boarding house, gets the same name and address.

"At Ellis Island he claims her. At the Battery he hands her over to a runner of the employment agency. This runner is a cadet, in nine cases out of ten. He has her baggage sent to the boarding house. From that time on she is his slave."

"First he takes her to the boarding house; and then he registers her at an employment agency. By special arrangement, the agency refuses to find a place for her until every cent she has is owing to the boarding house keeper. Then at last they find her a place. The first place of employment may be respectable, and it may be a disorderly house. It all depends on the demand. The agent gets \$2 or \$3 for landing a girl in decent employment, but disorderly houses pay about \$10. The price is sometimes as high as \$25. So, you see, the agency prefers the disorderly house trade."

"Of course we're after them. Commissioner Keating closed out six of them this week on evidence furnished by our inspectors. One of them was the Hussar case, which attracted some attention in the newspapers last Wednesday. Mr. Roth, the attorney who prosecuted the case, was assaulted next day by one of Hussar's men. Some of his ribs were kicked in and he is still in bed from his injuries. The police are after the assailant."

"Our inspectors who go about collecting evidence have often been dragged into offices and forced to register. Last week I saw two runners for rival places tackle a girl at the same time. One of them snatched her purse, ran with it into the office, and refused to give it up until she registered."

"Right now we are after one of the biggest employment agencies on the East Side. He is a Hungarian, has a great deal of money and unlimited political pull, and will give us a hard fight. Last week he sent around a man to ask us how much we'd take to quit."

"This man has sent hundreds of Polish, Hungarian and Bohemian immigrant girls to disorderly houses. He has made a small fortune from it."

"Not all East Side employment agencies are bad. Ten of the good ones, on our suggestion, have just drawn up an agreement which is a model. They will not hire out a girl to an employer known to be immoral, and they keep a special register of complaints. They will not take a girl who has been known to be lazy or immoral. They will not recommend a green or incompetent girl for first-class wages, a common practice of the best agencies. And so on. Not even the best American agencies have such strict rules as that."

"I have two general recommendations to make. In the first place, the societies which aim to help the immigrants should have some sort of cooperation. The Poles, the Jews, the Hungarians and the Bohemians as well as the American agencies have such societies, but they are all working separately. There should be some kind of an institution where the immigrant girl could be instructed in the dangers of this country, and be taught, if possible, a little about housework."

The Council of Jewish women has taken steps toward working with the intermunicipal committee in the interest of Jewish immigrant girls.

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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION BY
MR. TOZO TAKAYANAGI,

41 UNION SQUARE,
OR WM. B. NORMAN AUCTIONEER.

METCALFE CAN GO TO THE OPERA.

Nobody There Would Put Him Out Without
a Formal Introduction.

Director Corried of the Metropolitan Opera House is the former president of the Theatrical Managers' Association and one of the leading members, but he apparently has no objection to James S. Metcalfe of Life entering the opera house. Metcalfe went to the opera yesterday afternoon, and, much to his surprise, he was admitted.

Mrs. Metcalfe, who is Bessie Tyroce, the actress, preceded her husband to the opera house and waited inside the door for him to arrive. When Metcalfe came along he presented his ticket and the doorman took it without question. Standing to the left of the ticket taker were Director Corried, his manager, Mr. Goerlitz, and Otto Well of the Corried forces. A few feet away stood Tom Bull, the head usher of the opera house.

Apparently, they all recognized Mrs. Metcalfe while she stood waiting for her husband. When Metcalfe arrived the managerial force looked him over curiously, but made no attempt to keep him out. While the writer and his wife were still in the lobby Mr. Corried was asked if he wasn't going to live up to the resolution of the managers' association and ban Metcalfe.

"I don't know the man," was his reply. "I have just been informed that he has entered the house, but neither I nor any of my men know him. My doormankeeper does not know him. Of course, I am a member of the managers' association. Maybe Mr. Metcalfe might come here as the guest of some subscriber or box holder. Then it would be a question whether I could keep him out or not. Anyway, I don't know the man."

MUSICAL DOINGS YESTERDAY.

"Die Puppenfee" Ballet Revived at the
Metropolitan Opera House.

There was a sufficiency of musical entertainment yesterday, yet it was not a day of importance. Young Vessy, the juvenile violinist, showed his technical agility to a small audience in Carnegie Hall in the afternoon, while at Mendelssohn Hall an ill advised young person, Miss Grace Tonies, gave a song recital. The Philharmonic Society repeated its concert programme of Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall last night, and "Faust" was sung once more at the Metropolitan Opera House.

In the afternoon at the same place, "Don Pasquale" was brought forward for the second time, and with it was revived "Die Puppenfee," a ballet by J. Hasek and F. Gaul, music by Josef Bayer. It was fifteen years and a few days since this ballet was given at the Metropolitan. Its previous production took place on Jan. 3, 1890, when it followed the first American performance of Peter Cornelius's comic opera, "The Barber of Bagdad." On that occasion the ballet was conducted by Frank Damrosch.

"Die Puppenfee" is a work of importance, though it is not a work of importance in the world of ballet. The story is simplicity and after the pretty, ingenious and really poetic "Coppelia" of Delibes it seemed somewhat slight. The first scene is a doll-maker's shop crowded with dolls. Two of the dancettes of visitors enter and the mechanical dolls are put through their paces. In the second scene the "Puppenfee," "Doll Fairy"—arrives and brings all the dolls to life, whereupon they dance and have a march.

The music is of the Viennese school and is in some places imitative of Strauss, but it is cheerful, pretty and easy to hear. It would have been more captivating yesterday had it been conducted by Nahan Franko with the orchestra. For a choral work with orchestra with or without solo voices, and for a piece of chamber music with any combination of instruments. The competition is open to composers born in the United States. The board of judges will consist of B. J. Lang and Franz Kneisel of Boston, Prof. J. C. Faine of Harvard University and Henry F. Krehbiel and Walter Damrosch of New York. Compositions must be in the hands of Otto Roth, secretary of the fund, Boston, by July 1, 1905. Official circulars will be issued within a few days.

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At the present season, facilities are provided for the making to order with exceptional despatch of Gowns suitable for Southern Wear, also Evening, Theatre and Dinner Gowns, Tailor-made Suits and Coats.

In addition, mention is made of a special model "Safety Riding Habit" for Women and Misses, which B. Altman & Co. have the exclusive right to reproduce in the United States.

HOSIERY AT SPECIAL PRICES.

On Monday, January 30th, an assortment of Women's Black Lisle Thread Hosiery, in open-work, embroidered and clocked styles, the regular prices of which are 75c. and \$1.00 per pair, will be placed on sale at

45c. per pair; \$2.50 per half dozen pairs.

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A number of Trimmed Hats and Turbans, appropriate for wear at the present season, and embodying the newest features, both in design and material, are included in the present selection.

Attention is also directed to some special designs in hats of straw and other fabrics, intended for wear at the Winter Resorts.

SALE OF SUMMER SILKS.

Commencing Monday, January 30th, TWELVE THOUSAND yards of Printed Foulard Silks, in a variety of selected designs produced for the approaching season, the regular prices of which range from 75c. to \$1.00, will be marked at

(Rear of Rotunda, First Floor.) 58c. per yard.

BLACK SILKS.

Various lines of Fine Black Dress Silks are being offered at decidedly less than the usual prices; and on Monday, January 30th, SIX THOUSAND yards of Black Taffeta Silk (21 inch), regular price, 75c., will be placed on sale at 58c. per yard.

SALE OF KID GLOVES.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY FIRST.

A Special Sale of Gloves for Women and Misses will be held beginning Wednesday next, when the following exceptional values will be offered:

WOMEN'S GLACÉ AND SUÈDE KIDSKIN GLOVES.
90c. PER PAIR;

MISSSES' GLACÉ GLOVES,
68c. PER PAIR.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

SIXTEEN BREWERIES UNITE.

Independent Companies Organize to Fight
the Pittsburgh Trust.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 28.—Sixteen independent breweries of western Pennsylvania have organized, with a capital of \$135,000, under the name of the Independent Brewing Company. The new concern will fight the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, which is known as the trust.

The brewing companies which have united are the Duquesne and D. Lutz & Sons, American of Millvale, Anton of Monaca, Monaca of Monaca, Hoch of Millvale, Butler of Butler, Charlier of Charlier, New Kensington of New Kensington, Gambirino of New Kensington, First National of McKees Rocks, Homestead of Homestead, Hilltop and Home of

Braddock, Arderton of Beaver Falls and the Highland of East Liberty.

Moltke Off to Warmer Lands.

The Hamburg-American liner Moltke sails tomorrow on her first winter cruise to the Mediterranean and the Orient with 300 passengers, including E. Le Grand Beers, Col. James G. Butler, Major David L. Brainerd, U. S. A.; G. W. Goodyear, Clinton Gilbert, Fred F. Steinway, Anson Phelps Stokes, Simon H. Stern, E. B. Swift, Edward D. Stokes, H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, H. H. Taylor, J. C. Underwood and Carl Buehn, German Consul-General at this port.

Etruria Signalled.

The Cunarder Etruria, from Liverpool and Queenstown, was reported by Government wireless 60 miles east of Nantuxet at 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She will be at her dock about 8 o'clock this morning.